



CIGARETTE PAPERS.  
By JOSEPH HATTON.

Westminster's New Bust.  
"What d'ye think of your Willie Shakespeare the noo?" There was nothing of this defiant note in Mr. Balfour's eulogium of Scott on the unveiling of the bust at Westminster. Scotchmen, as a rule, are not apt to be reticent about the merits of their heroes; but Mr. Balfour seemed afraid of committing himself. It was more of an analytical examination of the magician's works than a tribute to his genius. It fell with hesitation from the distinguished statesman's lips, and set one wondering whether, after all, it is not better to read your speech and read it well than to worry yourself with an effort of memory and your audience with the fear that you have forgotten a piece of it. It was a very interesting occasion. The Chapter House was crowded, and when we left it for the grand old church itself, there was a multitudinous congregation, though no general notification of the unveiling of the Scott bust had been made in the papers. The dear old Dean (if one may be so familiar) has such a genial and smiling countenance, that now and then, when one does not hear him quite distinctly, one is apt to think he is suppressively hilarious. It was a happy touch in one of his short addresses the pointing of the American Ambassador's attention to the stars and stripes in the memorial window that faced his Excellency's chair. The Duke of Buccleugh brought a smile to Col. Hay's otherwise solemn face when he said that he believed he was the only man present who had shaken hands with Sir Walter Scott. "I was, however, only a baby at the time, and don't remember the impression it made upon me, though I cherish the fact."

"Don't be flowery Jacob."  
The Republic in Danger.  
I believe the new Ambassador from the other side of the Atlantic made on this occasion his first public speech in his official capacity; and it was worthy of the best of his predecessors of my time from Reverdy Johnson to Bayard. There is a certain fearlessness in American oratory that has a charm of its own. Col. Hay had no doubt about what he should say of Scott, nor how he should say it. "Don't be flowery, Jacob," I think is what Marley's ghost said to Scrooge, and it has often been quoted as a protest and warning against the practice of eloquence. It has probably blighted the ambition of many a rising English speaker; but it has no effect on our American cousins. They speak rather from the heart than from the head. They have no fear of seeming ridiculous. If an Englishman feels strongly he is afraid to give his feelings voice. Not so the Americans; and herein is one of the secrets of their success as public speakers. Col. Hay's matter at the other afternoon in the Chapter House at Westminster was as good as his manner, and both were admirable. He and Washington may be heartily congratulated upon the opening of his civilising and friendly mission to Great Britain. But it was a remarkable example of mental power and versatile capacity to pass as Mr. Balfour did, almost immediately, from the quiet literary atmosphere of the Scott meeting to the turbulent arena of the House of Commons, and there deliver one of the most important political addresses of our time, foreshadowing proposals of the gravest character. From considerations of Sir Walter Scott's methods of work to a great scheme of local self-government for Ireland is a long step; Mr. Balfour took it with the ease of a man of genius and the assurance of a statesman, who knows "the season when to take occasion by the hand, and make the bounds of freedom wider yet."

In the Footsteps of Scott.

Scott laid aside his "Lord of the Isles" to write "Rokeby." He had promised Mr. Morris to locate one of his romances in his park and grounds, and he could not have selected a spot more calculated to inspire his fancy. It is not always the most bustling scenes in a story that cling closest to the memory. Locksley and his band dividing the spoil under the trying tree is a picture that will come back to the memory more frequently and with greater freshness than the storming of the Castle of Tarquillstone; and the descriptions of still-life and the firesides intérieurs in "Rokeby" have more vitality than the more exciting pictures of "battle, murder, and sudden death." It is many years ago since I sat in the seat where Scott had sat when he was writing "Rokeby" by the side of the Greta as it bounded along to meet the Tees.

As dancing over rock and stone,  
Like lightning light her current shore,  
Matching in hue the favourite gem,  
Of Albion's mountain diadem.

I recall in those far off days that the son of Sir Walter Scott's friend was administering justice in a room set apart for that purpose at "The Mortar Arms." The cups and cans and seats had been removed for the fortnightly sitting of the local magistrates, though the odour of the pipes that had been smoked there the night before still remained. The rural court was none the less formidable that it was not held in an official building of dressed stone and carved oak benches. One almost felt, indeed, that "honest" in his expressed respect for treaties and the Convention. It is understood that he has more than once overruled his Ministers in regard to projected despatches to Mr. Chamberlain that might otherwise easily have led to hostilities. "Of course," says my friend, "the old man looks upon himself as a second Moses, but there are Englishmen with even higher aspirations, and he is truly religious; it will not be his fault if war breaks out; with all his faith in the Divinity that supports him, he knows that if England and the Boers ever come to blows again it will be a fight to the bitter end. To my mind such a conflict would be a cruel outrage on civilization, though it would add to the British Crown a new Empire."

BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS.  
In the meantime tributes to the Queen pour in from all parts of the world. The coming Jubilee has not shadowed the birthday celebration. From President McKinley to President Kruger of the Transvaal come messages of congratulation. McKinley, in his address on the occasion of appointing a representative to honour the June celebration, waves the Republican flag and seems to disownance Imperial pageantry; but he is hearty in his approval of the monarch under whose reign Great Britain has been prosperous and happy; he is fair to acknowledge that a great Queen may be a great good woman, which is no doubt very kind of him. As for our friend of the Rand I am inclined to harbour a soft corner of hope in my heart that he will still turn out a truer and wiser patriot than his somewhat ostentatious piety has seemed to promise. A man who knows President Kruger intimately tells me that he has no doubt whatever about the sincerity of the famous Dutchman's desire to maintain "a genuine friendly relationship with England," and "honest" in his expressed respect for treaties and the Convention. It is understood that he has more than once overruled his Ministers in regard to projected despatches to Mr. Chamberlain that might otherwise easily have led to hostilities. "Of course," says my friend, "the old man looks upon himself as a second Moses, but there are Englishmen with even higher aspirations, and he is truly religious; it will not be his fault if war breaks out; with all his faith in the Divinity that supports him, he knows that if England and the Boers ever come to blows again it will be a fight to the bitter end. To my mind such a conflict would be a cruel outrage on civilization, though it would add to the British Crown a new Empire."

ACTION AGAINST THE "TIMES."  
In the Lord Chief Justice's Court, the case of Kingdon v. Wright, which was an action against the "Times," arising out of alleged libels imputing to plaintiff criminal practices and dishonesty in the island of Madagascar, was settled, with the costs of 2 commissions. Plaintiff went into the box and formally denied upon oath the statements published by the "Times" and "Mail."

Dickens and Scott in Teesdale.  
When you find yourself so far North you will gain your reward in a visit to

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Teesdale. You may thereby recall memories of another master who has peopled the district with less romantic figures than the brave knights and ladies of Rokeby, but figures that will live as long. It was Newman Noggs, if you remember, who informed a certain Nicholas Nickleby that he should go near Barnard Castle "there is good ale at the King's Head." And so there is to this day; and if you will pretend a little you will not find it difficult to meet with John Browdie, though Squeers has long since been banished with all the old school tyrannies of the land. Young people of our day can form no idea of the home and school discipline to which their fathers and mothers were subject. There are many interesting notes to "Rokeby" that deal with Barnard Castle. The bridge that crosses the river here was, two hundred years ago, the scene of many "illicit marriages," after the fashion of the Fleet. The ceremony was performed in the centre of the bridge by a "black clerk," the Rev. Alexander Hilton. After having made the parties leap over a broomstick he addressed them in an old rhyme, with the significant tag:—  
My blessing on your pates, and your grates  
in my purse;

You are never the better, and I am never the worse.  
It is but justice to say, however, remarks the historian, Fordey, "that the authenticity of this couplet has been controverted; it is said to have been the effusion of the muse of Mr. Surtess." But this is the least notable of the historic interest of Barnard Castle, though the modern visitor may be content to know that hereabouts he may ramble not only in the footsteps of Scott and Dickens, but, in imagination, people the real scenes of "Rokeby" and "Nicholas Nickleby" with their dramatic persons that to-day seem far more real than the bona fide characters of historic Teesdale.

"The Republic in Danger." The New York "Sun" of Mr. Dana has no love for us, though we made much of him in London, and he has made much of Englishmen on his side of the Atlantic. The "Sun" professes to see in the Diamond Jubilee a "sacrament of imperialism," otherwise "a grand revival and consecration of the nearly moribund belief in the unity of the British Empire. It is at the same time secretly intended to resuscitate the monarchical sentiment not only in the British possessions, but in the United States as well. Down with Republics and up with the idea of castes and classes! Yet the "Sun" is a smart and able journal; it only shows how mad in some particular direction an otherwise sane editor may be. The "Times-Herald" of Chicago makes merry over the "Sun." "Well, well! is it as bad as that?" exclaims the "Sun's" contemporary, "truly we have fallen on parlous times!" We always suspected those conspiring Britons had designs on the everlasting Yanked nation, but we would never have dreamed that a testimonial of affection and honour from British subjects to their Queen was to be secretly intended to resuscitate the monarchical sentiment. The "Sun" is nevertheless in such bitter earnest that it goes so far as to make a personal attack on the Queen herself, closing a diatribe that I will not quote with the question, "what on earth has she in common with the spiritual movement of her time?" The unfriendly and ungracious editorial of the "Sun" is well answered in the Chicago column: "It is because her name stands for the glory and renown of England during a period of three-score years that Englishmen thus renew their fealty and their devotion to their Sovereign, Victoria the Well Beloved. And that heart and mind are little to be envied that would, by carpings criticism and insolent allusion, besmirch and tarnish so happy and so auspicious an event."

Messieurs the editors of the "Times-Herald" of Chicago, permit me to take off my hat to you, and thank you in the names of millions of readers (who will roll this Cigarette Paper for after-dinner smoking) for your cordial and sympathetic answer to—well, we won't be bad names—the New York "Sun."

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DICKENS AND SCOTT IN TEESDALE.  
When you find yourself so far North you will gain your reward in a visit to

## CORRESPONDENCE COUPON.

May 30, 1897 The People, No. 82.

This must be cut and forwarded with my question.

## LOST AND FOUND.

1. Notice to contain the following particulars: name of owner, name of property, whether to give opinions on legal documents, whether to forward, quoted, or referred to, or to deal with voluminous questions, or to instruct in the several methods of getting married, etc. 2. Letters should be written to "The People," and marked "Personal." The couple given below must be forwarded for each question with name and address, and for the question when a name is given. 3. Requests for information, etc. 4. Requests for reciprocation when a name or plume is appended. Neither address nor name of the person to whom the request is addressed is given. 5. Requests for reciprocation, etc. 6. Requests for advice.

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(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

## THE CLASH OF ARMS.

A ROMANCE.

By JOHN BLOUNDELL-BURTON.  
AUTHOR OF "DEBONAIRES," "IN THE DAY OF REBELLION," "THE HISPANIOLA PLATE," "THE DESERT SHIP," "A GENTLEMAN'S ADVENTURES," "HIS OWN ENEMY," "THE SILENT SHORE," ETC., ETC.

## CHAPTER V.

"HIS NAME IS—WHAT?"

"Sound! Sound!" said the Marquis Debray, addressing two of his troopers who carried long, slim trumpets over their shoulders. "Sound, I say, and let these slumberers know that two gentlemen set forth to join the army and fight the King's enemies. Sound to let them know that, in spite of Brandenburg and Zell, Swabia and Franconia, and a dozen other petty principalities under their master, Austria, France is not afraid!"

He spoke vauntingly this fine July morning as, it being almost four o'clock, the sun sent a thin slanting ray down the narrow street and illuminated the great carved coat of arms that stood out over the doorway of the Debray House, while it lit up the archways and rues hard by; and, perhaps, the vault was pardonable. For, above, at a heavily gridded window, his mother—who had folded him to her arms again and again through the greater part of the night, which they had spent together—looked forth, and by her side stood his two child-sisters. Also, he was going to maintain as best he might the honour of all the dead and gone Debray who had followed their kings and generals for centuries, and had either returned victoriously to this old house or left their bones to whiten where they fell.

Close by, his hat in hand, because of the presence of the Marquis at the window above, and with a quiet smile upon his dark, handsome features, sat Andrew upon his great horse; himself ready to set out. Once more he had donned the buckskin tunic now, putting off for the time being his suit of velvet mourning; but, since active service would soon be near at hand, he wore his gorget. Otherwise, he carried no body armour, though in his necessities borne by one of the pack horses which was to accompany them, was his steel back-and-breast, and also his headpiece. The fighting would not begin till the Rhine and Neckar were in sight—no need yet to encumber himself with superfluous weight!

Ringing down the length of the street, waking sleepers in their beds and causing many to leap from them and run to the windows to see what brave show was taking place beneath, went the blare of the two trumpets and so, amidst their noise, the little cavalcade set forth, the young Marquis waving and kissing his hand until a turn of the narrow winding road between the houses hid those he loved from his view, while Andrew bowed low again and again to the ladies.

And still they woke the echoes as they went on and on till the East Gate was reached and passed, and more people left their beds to peer at them and point with approval to the two cavaliers who rode ahead of the troop—the one so young and fair and debonair, the other so large and bronzed, and looking like some paladin of old, without his armour—and at the pennons which fluttered from the lances of the two foremost dragoons.

Behind them came the led horses, extra chargers for the Marquis and for Andrew, each suited to the weight of their riders—Andrew had had a difficulty to purchase one suitable to his requirements!—with other animals carrying the baggage necessary for all—changes of raiment and accoutrements for the backs and breasts of gentlemen and troopers alike, as well as spare arms and powder and ball that might—who knew!—be wanted in the enemies' neighbourhood if they missed Turenne's army. Also—this principally owing to the forethought of Madame la Marquise and an antique housekeeper who had served the Debray since she was a child—two other animals carried great wicker panniers in which were many things that the poor and overtaxed inns on the road—for from all parts of France reinforcements were marching to Turenne's camp, sometimes, even, in whole regiments!—were not likely to be able to provide. Outrages of good wine, carefully preserved meats, fine chibread, pressed poultry and conserves fruits; all were there, as well as many other things in the way of medicines and syrups and balms for wounds. Likewise there was much provision for the animals—which Andrew had superintended—and which was perhaps the most necessary of all, for on everyone of the principal roads leading to the seat of the great war now raging in the Palatinate there was scarcely any forage to be obtained, the passage of battalions and regiments having swept bare the country round.

"Peste!" exclaimed the Marquis as, on the tenth day, they found themselves more than half-way between Metz and Spire, and knew now that they were within measurable distance of the army. "Peste! there is nothing left, not so much as a drop of wine in the outres nor a drumstick of a fowl. Madame ma mère should have had one more pannier packed, whereby we should have done well enough, or, better still, we might have economised our resources. And the country is as clean swept of everything as this high road. What is to become of the animals?"

"Have patience," replied Andrew. "We are now part of Turenne's force. Therefore, we must take what we can. And we have already passed baggage vanes going and coming for provisions, the next must be requisitioned. That is unless at to-night's halt we find the wherewithal."

They had by now become fast friends, sworn comrades, as they had agreed to be, and Andrew had told Debray much of his early days of campaigning, and how he had first joined the French army with James, Duke of York, then an exile with his brother Charles. Never since, however, had he referred to Philip and the bright that had fallen on his life, nor the reason why he was now with Debray on the road to join Churchill's regiment under Turenne.

"For," he pondered to himself over and over again in those ten days, "silence is best. Also, why tell him that until I had learnt of the whereabouts of this rogue, De Bois-Valley, it had not been my intention to repair here

but only to seek him high and low but he was found and then stand face to face with him?"

Yet there was one thing that troubled him even as he went to seek his quarry; the recollection of one thing that might step in between him and De Bois-Valley and rob him of that which he had come to consider would be a righteous vengeance.

"Suppose," he had mused to himself more than once, "suppose that, when he is at last before me, I discover that he never knew of Philip's existence, knew nothing of the wrong he had done him. It might be so, might well be."

Although Philip was at court sometimes they seem never to have met—and, if the woman he loved was a giddy, wanton thing, whose fancy turned lightly from one to another, she may never have told this Frenchman of the man she had betrayed."

"Nay," said Andrew, "no city that flames, my lad. Rather a dozen if there were so many around!" No city, I say. See where the flames themselves rise up to the reddened sky; observe. They rise from all points ahead of us, and in some cases miles apart. Debray, he added solemnly: "I have seen such as this before. It has been done here before, too, I know; Tilly did it fifty years ago, and—

"What—what—is it?" the boy asked, the two campaigns he had followed never having shown himught of this nature.

"This. One of the two armies has withdrawn—it must be the Imperialists since Turenne beat them at Sinsheim—the other is destroying the land, so that no more shall his enemy find shelter nor food enough for a grasshopper. That is what it means. Yet," he exclaimed, as now the flames and the dun-coloured smoke mounted more fiercely still into the crimsoned vault above, "it is horrible, awful! My God! It is awful!"

As he spoke there soon followed confirmation of his words. Down the poplar-fringed road along which they were proceeding, there came towards them in the night the sound of many horses' hoofs rushing madly, swiftly; and in an instant Andrew had warned Debray to draw aside his dragoons and followers. "We know not yet who or what they are," he said; "best stand aside and see."

On came the others even as the suggestion was followed, and—although in the gloom of the night that had closed in under the trees—they knew at once by the voice of the leader that they were of their own side. Then an officer followed by two dozen soldiers would almost have passed them when, beneath the poplars, he saw the headpieces of the dragoons and the glister of their trappings, and, as he did so, he roared an order to his own men to halt, after which, amidst the rattle and clang of bridles and of scabbards against spurs and horses' flanks, he called out in French:

"Speak—what troops are those?" who had recovered somewhat his calm, as well as his colour, since he was no longer in the vicinity of his cousin's head clutch his arm convulsively—felt too that hand tremble as he uttered the question he turned his eyes on the boy by his side.

Yet only to see again the look he had seen before—half-terror, half-sup-

knew that two regiments of Dragons, "The King's" and "The Queen's" were marching ahead of them to reinforce Turenne who had suffered heavily at Sinsheim—they observed that the whole heaven appeared on fire and were suffused with a bright red colour. Also, into the vast vault thus tinged, there shot up great streaks of flame of a deeper, more crimson hue, with sometimes and then saffron-coloured ones, while, plain against the still lingering remnants of daylight, great masses of dun-coloured smoke arose from

the earth, and the Marquis—

he had asked that other one, "And his name is—what?" The Marquis had given his order to advance as well as another to those who were to remain with the baggage, and it was most probable that, in the rattle and clang of their steeds' hoofs and their accoutrements, it had escaped the other's ears.

And now, as they once more advanced more swiftly than they had done as yet since quitting Paris—he knew that this was not the time for repeating his question. Moreover, he had not solemnly promised, all advanced though the promise was by the Marquis, that never again would he mention his cousin? And, man of honour as he was, he knew that the promise bound him; that, even though his suspicions were growing hot and furious within him, he must be as dumb as he had vowed to be.

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"Answer him, answer him," he said, "or he may charge us. They are treacherous scoundrels."

And from the Marquis's lips there came in response to his demand the words:

"A detachment of Listenai's dragoons and an English officer about to join the Marshal."

"Whose voice is that?" called back the other in a tone of astonishment.

"The voice of Valentim, Marquis Debray."

"H! I thought so. So you are here, are you? Well, I have no time to waste on you. Where are the dragoons of the King's and Queen's regiments?"

"Ahead of us," answered the deep voice of Andrew, he noticing that Debray seemed more and more agitated—indeed, almost now unable to speak.

"Then they have missed their way. They should have joined by now. Have, perchance, branched off at Kaiserbauten. Then he gave an order to the Marquis, "Ride out at once with your party and endeavour to find them, and, if you succeed, send them on at once to Spire. There is the devil's work doing to night."

"What work?" asked Andrew.

"Our men have lost all control of themselves and are burning the villages for miles round, while the country people are massacring all those whom they can catch alone, or in twos and threes. There is one of our soldiers hanging head downwards on a tree not half a league from here, ridged with a score of bullet-holes, and they say, some are being burnt if surprised when by themselves. Forwards once and find the Dragoons—they are, at least, not heated to boiling point!"

"As he spoke, Andrew, he noticing that Debray seemed more and more agitated—indeed, almost now unable to speak.

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"What work?" asked Andrew.

"Forgive me, I have pained you." "Nay. Nay. Never! But—but—he is a villain, and that picture should not be there, would not be there, an' I had my way. But my mother still believes, hopes—tries to believe he is not so; therefore it has not been removed."

"I am sorry," Andrew answered. "Sorry my impudent curiosity."

"Nay," Debray said. "Surely you—but—not master." Then he exclaimed, "How good you are!"

"Good!" said Andrew, looking at him again, and wondering what he meant; pondering, indeed, whether some stroke of the sun had beaten him more than his master. "Good!"

"For—for—for your forbearance, I mean." Yet, as he spoke there was a look of bewilderment on the young and troubled face that mystified the other. And doubly mystified him because he had seen it there before, on the night when first the portrait met his view; also he had seen it on the face of the Marquis as he had spoken in courteous easy tones to her on the intermediate days ere they set out. A look of bewilderment on both their faces, as though expressing surprise that he should be invariably so much at his ease and so gentle with them. At least that was how he had read those looks, and reading them thus had found further proof for wonderment.

"My forbearance!" he exclaimed. "Yes," the other stammered, evidently much distressed, though still with the perplexity growing greater in his face. "Yes, I mean, to refrain from questioning further. We—never mention him. I hate and despise him. I wonder you—"

"Not I," Debray said, turning his gaze upon him swiftly. "who is he?" "Your—your—I mean, my cousin. The man whose picture hangs in our hall."

"And his name is—what?"

## CHAPTER VI.

THE VICOMTE DE BOIS-VALLEY.

"Did he hear my question, or not?" asked Andrew of himself, as leaving the baggage and its caretakers behind on the charge of two of the dragoons, they rode on swiftly in search of the King's and Queen's regiments which had been ahead of them all the way from Epernay, and which, since they had not kept in advance, must have branched off, as Debray's cousin had surmised, on the road to Kaiserslautern. "Did he hear it?"

It was impossible he should be able to answer his own question, for even

as he had asked that other one, "And his name is—what?" the Marquis had given his order to advance as well as another to those who were to remain with the baggage, and it was most probable that, in the rattle and clang of their steeds' hoofs and their accoutrements, it had escaped the other's ears.

And now, as they once more advanced more swiftly than they had done as yet since quitting Paris—he knew that this was not the time for repeating his question. Moreover, he had not solemnly promised, all advanced though the promise was by the Marquis, that never again would he mention his cousin?

"Speak, man," said he to the Englishman who had saved, while he cut away from his feet the end of the rope that bound them together, and Debray knew that this was not the time for repeating his question. Moreover, he had not solemnly promised, all advanced though the promise was by the Marquis, that never again would he mention his cousin?

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## THE THEATRES.

## OLYMPIC.

Mr. Ben Greet is doing good work by his sound Shakespearian revivals at the old playhouse in Wychet, where "Hamlet" has been followed by an excellent presentation of "the Merchant of Venice." Mr. Nutcombe Gould, appearing as Shylock, has given an intelligent rendering of the Jew, through which it was evident he was struggling to give expression to a faithful conception of the character by means of a voice not as yet sufficiently tractable under the stress and strain of emotion to fulfil his artistic intention. The result in the trying passionate scene was loudness, when intensity was evidently meant, and fairly indicated in facial play. The audience, silent to perceive this accepted the will for the dead and applauded the actor, despite his monotonous utterance. As Portia, Miss Lily Hanbury superadded to her beautiful incarnation of the character much eloquent accomplishment, especially in the delivery of the exquisite "mercy" speech. Her acting in the pure comedy of the last act was a little too boisterous; the humour here is so delicate in its piety as to need no violence of movement to produce its legitimate effect. Mr. Kendrick was a gallant Bassanio, and Mr. Weston a lively Gratiano. The Prince of Morocco, as played and spoken by Mr. Louis Calvert, stood as the most artistic assumption of the piece. A sprightly Neresa was seen in Miss M. C. MacKenzie, and a dignified duke in Mr. F. Dyal. Mr. Foss seemed rather artificial as Antonio. Great credit is due to Mr. Ben Greet for the artistic balance of the play throughout, producing, as it did, by its general interpretation a poetic sense of illusion.

On each afternoon through the past week the same admirable Shakespearian manager, in alliance with the Independent Theatre Society, has given a production of "Antony and Cleopatra" with the scenery and leading players lately seen in Mr. Louis Calvert's classical revival of the tragedy at Manchester. The most interesting feature of the performance was the Cleopatra of Miss Janet Achurch, in which this actress was seen at her best in her embodiment and delineation of the voluptuous "serpent of old Nile." Notably by her original rendering of the death scene Miss Achurch approved herself an actress of tragic power and distinction. Exception may be justly taken to the staccato method of utterance, in which not only each word is overaccentuated. Nature, however, even more than art, helped the actress to give an illusive portrayal of the Egyptian queen, bodied forth by her to the eye more perfectly than by any of her predecessors in the part of her own time. Mr. Louis Calvert's robust impersonation of Antony proved an excellent foil to the Cleopatra. The performance of the tragedy was thoroughly interesting in the main, satisfying the mind as well as the eye pictorially. And metropolitan students of the drama should be grateful to the "Independent Theatre" for helping to bring before them this, the best service yet rendered, by their society to the stage.

## OUR LOCAL THEATRES.

"Sweet Nancy" and "A Bit of Old Chelsea," with Miss Annie Hughes and M. Maurice, will be given at the Grand (slingsby) to-morrow and the rest of the week. The last week of "Saved from the Sea" is announced at the New Pavilion, Mile-end. Other announcements are: Britannia, "Siberia," and "Black Ey'd Susan"; Standard, "The Geisha" (last week); Elephant and Castle, "Under the Star"; Parkhurst, "Liberty Hall"; Stratford, "The Derby Winner"; West London, "All Aboard"; Lyric (Hammersmith), a new play, "Birthright"; Brighton, "The Lady Slavey"; and Novelty, "The Sea of Ice."

## BEHIND THE SCENES.

The eminent architect, Mr. C. J. Phipps, died at his residence in Mecklenburgh-sq, last Tuesday. Starting his professional career at Bath, he removed to London, where his first important work was the Gaiety Theatre, his first house. Her Majesty's, built for Mr. Beresford Tree. From his hands were also constructed in the metropolis the Princess's, the Prince of Wales, the Strand, remodelled by him, the Savoy, and the Lyric. Besides these playhouses, Mr. Phipps built others in most of our provincial towns, numbering, with those instances raised by him at the West-end, close upon 70 theatres in all. It is worthy of note that, profiting by his experience, this accomplished designer of dramatic temples continued to make improvements in each succeeding edifice up to the last. Miss Florence Fordyce gives a matinee on June 15 at the Duke of York's Theatre, where she will put to proof a "new and faithful" translation, by Messrs. J. T. Grein and M. L. Churchill of Dumas' play, "Mademoiselle de Belle Isle"; the proceeds of which are to be presented to the Actors' Orphanage Fund. —The Sir Augustus Harris Memorial Committee have devoted £1,000 of the amount subscribed to the Charing Cross Hospital to be speedily applied for the endowment of a bed for patients belonging to the dramatic, musical, and musical professions. —In aid of the Princess of Wales's Jubilee Fund an afternoon performance has been arranged to take place at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, the most important item of which will be Sir Henry Irving's impersonation of the veteran guardsmen. Captain Brewster, in "A Story of Waterloo." The novel feature of the entertainment is the promised appearance of Miss Emae Heringer, as Galatea in "Pygmalion and Galatea," and of Mrs. Clement Scott as Cynica. Pygmalion will be played by Mr. Frank Cooper. —Mr. George Alexander has secured Messrs. Murray Carson and L. N. Parker's new play, "Change Alley," lately brought out by Mr. C. H. Sothern in America, for the St. James's, where it will follow Mr. Carton's comedy, "The Tree of Knowledge," which, however, will not be wanted until the autumn season. —Mr. Fred Mervyn has gone over to the majority while in middle life. —In the course of the current season, probably as his next novelty, Mr. Tree will bring out a new play by Messrs. Grant Allen and W. Sidney, dramatised from one of Mr. Allen's stories. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tree are said to be provided with important and attractive parts in the piece. —Miss Estelle Burney's new play, "Settled Out of Court," is to be tried by Miss Janet Steer at a Globe matinee on Thursday, June 3, with a cast including Miss Gravelle, Miss Steer, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Brough, and Mrs. Waller. —A new play, written by Mr. Walter Firth, entitled "The Mills of the Gods," has been accepted by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal for production in the autumn. —The Censor of Plays has vetoed the French piece, "Pisces 117," which Madie Jane May had intended to include in her repertoire at the Royalty.

## HALLS AND PALACES.

The title of the new play by Messrs. Grant Allen and F. W. Sidney, mentioned in a previous note as acted by Mr. Tree, is "An African Millionaire." —"Caste" will be revived at the Court in the second week of June, with Mr. John Hare as Eccles. —The run of "The Seats of the Mighty" will come to an end at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday, June 5, to be followed on Monday by a revival of "Truly," with Mr. Tree and Miss Dorothy Baird in the parts identified with them. —The title of Mr. Grundy's play for the Haymarket Theatre has been Anglicised from "Mariage à la Mode," "A Marriage of Convenience." —The piece will be played by Miss Winifred Emery, Miss Adrienne Dairoilles, Messrs. Wm. Terris, Cyril Maude, S. Valentine, and C. Blakstone. —Mr. Arthur Collins, in his capacity of managing director of "Drury Lane (Ltd.)," has just paid to the executors of the late Sir Augustus Harris the final deposit for the purchase of Drury Lane Theatre, for which he has secured a fresh lease of 40 years from the Duke of Bedford. —With one or two exceptions, the playhouses have been doing very badly, owing to the public being so fully occupied in anticipation of the Royal Jubilee. It is noteworthy that the people, all round, never indulge in more than one pleasurable excitement at a time.

**CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.** Considering the unique reputation for power and finish now enjoyed by the Queen's Hall Choral Society, a larger audience might have been expected at the "Elijah" performance, although the attendance was such as would be reckoned quite a good one at any ordinary concert. The amateurs were an particularly fine form, and Mendelssohn's effective choruses were rendered in a manner unequalled by any other choir in London. The principal soloists were Miss Thudichum, Madame Cole, Mr. Chandos, and Mr. Santley, the latter presenting the music of the prophet with all his wonted fire, with less of the vocal charm to which we have so long been accustomed. Mr. Randerup conducted in a manner and with a result that suggest a complete understanding with both his vocal and instrumental forces. —Just now it is impossible to find time to attend, or space to notice, half the concerts given within a week. Debuts should therefore choose a less busy period of the year in which to invite attention to their powers, but, when they can show such promise as was exhibited by Miss Elsa Rueger, who gave a recital at the Royal Palace of Varieties, Southampton, which, when completed, will hold close upon 2,000 persons. The building, which to cost £23,107, has been designed by Mr. Walter Emden, the well-known theatrical architect. —Many popular artists appeared at the Royal matinee of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund, and Mr. G. Burgess, the manager of the hall, in the course of a speech of thanks to those assisting, stated that he would be glad to have an over-substantial sum to the fund. —The ladies' 12 days' international bicycle race, which commenced on Monday last at the Royal Aquarium, has "caught on." It will conclude on Saturday next at 10 p.m., and if the competitions continue as at present an exciting finish may be anticipated. Racing commences at 2 o'clock, and runs until 10 p.m. daily.

The concert for the benefit of Tom Olives, the well-known comedian, who is lying dangerously ill, which took place under the direction of Messrs. Murray Ford and Henry Phillips, was eminently successful. Among those who assisted were Herbert Campbell, Charles Coborn, and many other popular artists. Dan Leno, who is himself unwell, sent a contribution, as did also Harry Randall.

ALHAMBRA.  
THE NEW BALLET.

No more beautiful ballet has been seen in recent years than "Victoria and Merrie Signorina Legnani.



THE CORONATION TABLEAU.

To shut up a child in a dimly-lit cell for 23 hours out of the 24 is an example of the cruelty of stupidity. If an individual parent or guardian, did this to a child, he would be severely punished. There would be on all hands the utmost detestation of whomsoever had been guilty of such cruelty. A heavy sentence would, undoubtedly, follow conviction." —A parent or guardian can be moved, and let out a child from the dark lonely room in which it is confined. But a warden cannot. Most warders are very fond of children. But the system prohibits them from rendering the child any assistance. Should they do so, as Warden Martin did, they are dismissed.

The second thing from which a child suffers in prison, we are next told in a paragraph which leads up to the cause of Martin's dismissal, "is hunger. . . . The child is, as a rule, incapable of eating the food at all. Anyone who knows anything about children knows how easily a child's digestion is upset by a fit of crying, or trouble and mental distress of any kind. A child who has been

CRYING ALL DAY LONG,

and perhaps half the night, in a lonely dimly-lit cell, and is preyed upon by terror, simply cannot eat food of this coarse, horrible kind. In the case of the little child to whom Warden Martin gave the biscuits, the child was crying with hunger on Tuesday morning, and utterly unable to eat the bread and water served to it for its breakfast. Martin went out after the breakfast had been served and bought the few sweet biscuits for the child rather than see it starving. It was a beautiful action on his part, and was so recognised by the child, who, utterly unconscious of the regulation of the Prison Board, told one of the senior warders how kind this junior warden had been to him. The result was, of course, a report and a dismissal."

## THE SOUDAN.

## BRITISH OFFICERS TO PREPARE FOR THIS YEAR'S ADVANCE.

All the British officers in the Egyptian Army now on leave in England have received orders to be at their posts between the middle and end of June, in readiness for this year's Soudan advance. The latest information in the possession of the Intelligence Department from the Dervish camp shows that a great concentration of the Khalifa's forces is taking place, and that there are no fewer than 16,000 camels at Omdurman. There is every indication that he means to fight to the death. The only doubt is as to the places where the Dervishes will offer resistance—whether

## A FINAL STAND.

will be made at Omdurman, or whether the Egyptian advance will be opposed en route. On the point valuable information has lately come to hand. It is to the effect that a great council of war will be held at Omdurman about the middle of June to determine the plan of campaign. In the ordinary course of events the decisions then arrived at will be known by the Egyptian Intelligence Department a fortnight later, and until then the details of the advance cannot be settled. Meanwhile, it is known that the Dervish army from Darfur, which is chased by the dragon. Hobby-horses and Jack-in-the-Green play their part in the rustic revels; there is a historical quadrigle by Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Normans that serves to present some dazzling costumes, another quadrigle for knights of the sword and rose maidens (the latter dressed in the most delicate hues), a quantity melodious morris dance, and a Maypole gambol. This is, indeed, a merry scene, of life and colour, and as a contrast it is succeeded by a light picture of Windsor Forest, and by the doings of Herne the Hunter, with his weird retainers and the frolics of a group of wood-symphonists. Bringing home the Yule log, with papers, drummers, masqueraders, and children dancing before the filled timber recalls us to the good old times, as does Christmas at an ancient castle, with the procession of the boar's head and roast beef, the toasts and the laughter. Scene VII. is a brilliant tableau vivant illustrating the coronation of Her Majesty in Westminster Abbey, and finally we are brought to this year of grace. "Britain's Glory," with the entrance of troops and sailors leads up to the presentation of a biromatic group of the 4 continents (a reproduction of the sculptures at the base of the Albert memorial) and an enthronement of an imposing final mingled with

PAPER PATENT OF LLOYD'S POLYANIC CAFE AND THEATRE, KID GLOVES GIVER AWAY, FANCY FAMILY DRESSMAKES FOR JUNE, also Coloured Plate and Valuable Lessons on Music, Drawing, Painting, and Painting, with a full set of Pictures for Cutting and Making, Answers on Dress and Toilet Price 2d, all Newsagents, by post £2. —CARTWRIGHT, R. & JONES'S-ON-THE-PIKE, Fleet-street, London, E.C. —

## TRAIN EXPLOSION.

## A VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER RETURNED.

**EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.** The inquest on Harry Pitts, 37, of Wickham-rod, Coleraine Park, Tottenham, adjourned from April 30, was resumed at Golden-lane Mortuary by Mr. Langham. Mr. Pitts met with his death in the accident at Aldersgate Station, when an explosion occurred in a first-class compartment of the train due from Moorgate to Station at 7.1 p.m. on April 26. —Thomas Duncan, station inspector at Aldersgate Station, who witnessed the explosion, said it took place just as the train came up to the island platform. Suddenly he heard an explosion, felt a concussion, and saw a sharp, bluish yellow light. People right and left of him were knocked down, but witness himself was not affected by it to such a serious extent. Immediately there was a blinding dust raised, which, with the smoke, made it impossible to see where the explosion came from. Witness himself was embedded in the debris of the carriage, and he heard the cries and screams of others, who said that the engine boiler had burst. As quickly as he could he ran to the signal-box to stop all trains.

## DECEASED'S LAST MOMENTS.

—Dr. Calverley, house surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, saw deceased about 15 minutes after the accident. He was chiefly suffering from shock. There were also an extensive compound, lacerated wound and fracture of the right leg, and a large number of other wounds on the head and body. Pieces of wood and glass, and apparently horse hair, were found in most of the wounds. Deceased succumbed at 11 o'clock the same night, the cause of death being shock. Before he died he frequently repeated, "What's happened?" and inquired if others were injured, and whether he would lose his leg. There were 8 others admitted to the hospital, suffering from wounds similar to those of deceased. —Thomas Eaney, carriage superintendent, who examined the damaged train, stated that he found the second, third, and fourth compartments of the first-class carriage blown to pieces, the floor of the third compartment blown away, and a large hole knocked inwards on the gas cylinder on the left side of the carriage. There was also some injury done to the end compartment of the next carriage, and a Chatham and Dover train was damaged.—Mr. Dale: Have you ever had experience of similar explosions? We, unfortunately, had experience of

A SIMILAR EXPLOSION IN 1885.

I have never had experience of gas

explosions, though I have seen cylinders in which the gas has exploded,

and the cracks were altogether dif-

ferent, while the jagged edges of the

apertures were bulging outwards

instead of inwards as on the cylinder in

question.—Joseph Howard, driver of

the train, deposed that he heard a report like a cannon going off, and splinters of the carriage flew in all directions. Witness stopped the down train coming in with 3 sharp whistles.

—Coroner: I think you acted

with very great presence of mind

in whistling 3 times to prevent that

train coming in. The public will be

very grateful for having prevented

what might have been a serious accident.—Sir V. Majendie was called to

give EXPERT TESTIMONY.

He said that if the explosion had been

one of gas or a boiler explosion, then

it would not have fallen within his cognisance.

It was not an explosion of

gas nor of steam. The condition of the cylinder was negative absolutely and conclusively the possibility of the explosion having taken place inside the cylinder. Above the cylinder a piece of the ironwork of the carriage was also damaged. Having regard to the fact that the carriage windows were open, it was impossible for an amount of gas to have accumulated sufficient to cause the explosion, and that its effects could not have been produced by gas. It could not have been gunpowder either, because the nature of the damage did not indicate anything of the kind. He was of opinion that there was no case over the explosive. There was none of the characteristic "pitting" of the broken metal.

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YESTERDAY'S  
LAW AND POLICE.

## Divorce Court.

A CARMAN'S PETITION.

TANHAM v. TANHAM, BEESON, AND BALLARD.—Hearing resumed.—Husband's petition. Ground, alleged misconduct of his wife with co-respondents, Beeson and Ballard, the former an assistant to a potato salesman, the latter formerly a road contractor, which allegation she and they denied. There was a claim for damages. Mr. Rolland appeared for petitioner. Mr. W. Wright for respondent. Mr. J. H. Murphy for Beeson, and Mr. Farmer for Ballard. After respondent, Mrs. Tanham, had given a direct negative to the allegation of misconduct made against her, the case was adjourned, and the evidence was given as to the visits of Beeson and Ballard to petitioner's residence in Penton- place.—Arthur Beeson said that he was an assistant to a potato salesman, and was acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Tanham. He had visited at Penton-place, Fentonville, but not the slightest im- propriety ever took place between him and Mrs. Tanham. Richard Ballard, the other co-respondent, said he had never since the date of the marriage of Mrs. Tanham mis- conducted himself with her. He was acquainted with respondent prior to her marriage, and he had since that had to re- maine with petitioner with regard to her ill-treatment of her. Tanham had promised to try and behave better to respondent.—The jury found that respondent had committed adultery with Beeson, but not with Ballard. They also found that petitioner had been guilty of cruelty, but not of adultery. They assessed the damages at one farthing, to be paid to Beeson.—Justice Barnes dismissed Ballard from the suit with costs, and reserved the legal argument as petitioner's pos- sition on the findings.

## A SUIT THAT FAILED.

WILLIAMS v. WILLIAMS AND REES.—

Husband's petition. Ground, wife's al- leged misconduct.—Petitioner was a marine engineer, and co-respondent was formerly a solicitor to the surveyor of taxes at Cardiff.—Answers were filed denying the charge, and respondent pleaded non-plea. Mr. Barnard, for petitioner, said the marriage took place on Dec. 24, 1892, and Mr. and Mrs. Williams afterwards lived at Cardiff. Owing to his vaca- tion petitioner was frequently away from home for 2 or 3 months at a time. In April, 1896, he heard that his wife had been writing to co-respondent, and he had a watch set upon her movements in his absence. Subsequently, from a communica- tion made to him, he charged her with being unfaithful, and ultimately a deed of separation was executed, he having allowed her £1 a week so long as she led a chaste life. Up to that time he had certainly for- given his wife, but afterwards she was visited by co-respondent, who was a mar- ried man, whose wife watched him go to the house where Mrs. Williams lived.—Petitioner, in cross-examination by Mr. Wilcock (who appeared for the accused parties), said that his wife was a school teacher before he married her. He did not know that she had applied to co-respondent for separation work. He denied that his friends had pressed him to get a divorce.—Did you say that if you got a divorce you would marry your wife again?—Yes, my Lordship: That seems rather absurd.—Mr. Wilcock said.

## IT WAS QUITE CONSISTENT.

With his case that petitioner had been pressed by his friends to get a divorce, Capt. James Evans, master mariner, said he had seen co-respondent go to Mrs. Williams's house, and had heard him coughing in the back bed-room at night.—Mrs. Janet Rees, wife of respondent, said that she lived happily with her husband until 3 years ago, when he made a state- ment to her about another woman. After that he went out late at night, and some- times all night. She had seen him go to the house occupied by Mrs. Williams. Last July he brought Mrs. Williams to the house, and told witness to clear out. There was a disturbance and respondent went away. Within the last few weeks Mrs. Williams had been to the house and broken the windows.—In cross-examina- tion she said that she was still living in the same house as her husband, but they occupied separate bed-rooms. She had not given him the slightest idea that she intended coming to the court to give evidence against him. She had not spoken to him since last July.—For the defence, both respondent and co-respondent were called, and they gave an evasive de- nial to the charge of adultery, while respondent said that after the deed of separation there were marital relations between her and her husband. He had told her that if she were divorced he could marry her again.—Next, if it was possible.—At the close of the evidence the jury said that they had made up their minds with regard to the case. They found that re- spondent and co-respondent had not committed adultery, and his lordship dis- missed the petition with costs.

## £20 DAMAGES.

MORRIS v. MORRIS AND TYLER.—Husband's petition. Ground, wife's adultery.—Petitioner was a ship's steward and co-respondent was a tradesman of Luton, against whom damages were claimed.—The marriage took place on April 15, 1885. On Dec. 4, 1895, it became necessary for petitioner to make a voyage to India. He left his wife at Luton, and while he was away she was visited by co-respondent, who was a friend of the petitioner. Mr. Morris did not return to this country until Jan. 21 last, and the following morning his wife gave birth to a child.—The jury found for petitioner, and assessed damages at £50.—A decree nisi, with costs. Damages to be paid to petitioner for the time he was away.

## COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S PETITION.

SQUIRELL v. SQUIRELL AND BECK- HAM.—Husband's petition. Ground, wife's misconduct.—Mr. Buriton appeared for petitioner, but there was no defence.—Mr. G. M. Squirell said he was married to respondent in 1891, and they afterwards lived at Worthington-st., Manchester. They lived together down to Feb. in the present year, he having not the slightest suspicion as to the conduct of respondent. At that time he received certain information, in consequence of which he told respondent he was going on a journey to Bradford, which usually occupied 3 days. He, however, returned to the house the same night, and on his arrival he heard a noise in the parlour. He then went and fetched 2 friends, Mr. Webster and Mr. Vernon. They proceeded to the front door, but admission could not be obtained that way, so they went round to the back. On proceeding upstairs he found co-respondent standing at the head of the staircase, and respondent, who was in the bed-room, both were undressed. He threw co-respondent's clothes out of the house, and he and the persons he had mentioned hustled co-respondent out of the house in his shirt. The evidence of petitioner having been corroborated, his lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

## QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

(Before Baron Pollock.)

## WAB CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Jeff, Q.C., in behalf of defendant in the case of Attidge v. Knight, said it was an action to recover damages for libel, and it was brought by the war correspond- ent of the "Daily Chronicle" against the war correspondent of the "Times." The

case was in the special jury list, and would, in the ordinary course, shortly be in the list for trial, but should be postponed for a short time, as many of the witnesses were in Turkey and Greece.—Lord R. Cecil, on behalf of plaintiff, as- sisted, and it was agreed that the case should be in the paper on June 16 next.

(Before Justice Hawkins.)

A BILL OF LABCATION.—In the case of Oliver v. Harvey and Another, Mr. MacLennan Oliver, trading as Edward Oliver and Sons, sued on a bill of exchange for £25, of which Mr. G. B. Barnes, his solicitor, was the drawer and Mr. E. M. Watson, the acceptor.—De- fendant's case was that the bill was en- titled to plaintiff under the following circumstances. Mr. Harvey went to plaintiff's office in Louthby, and asked for a bill on the acceptance. Plaintiff then said he had a claim against Mr. Harvey for £3 on a cheque for some third person, named Sedgewick, and if Harvey paid him the £3 and would pay £20 less, interest for the loss of the money for a week, he would lend him the £20 on the accept- ance (now sued on), and return Sedgewick's cheque when the money was paid. There- fore, in reality, the actual sum passing would only be £7 10s.—Mr. Justice Haw- kins: What is the plaintiff's?—Mr. Harvey: I believe they call themselves bankers; I don't know. They are money- lenders, I suppose. They are drawn up as the Bank of London.—A letter was drawn up between plaintiff and defendant Harvey at that interview, Harvey having the option of redeeming the bill within a week if the sum paid, but it was now stated that he had a claim against Mr. Harvey for £3 on a cheque for some third person, named Sedgewick, and if Harvey paid him the £3 and would pay £20 less, interest for the loss of the money for a week, he would lend him the £20 on the accept- ance (now sued on), and return Sedgewick's cheque when the money was paid. There- fore, in reality, the actual sum passing would only be £7 10s.—Mr. Justice Haw- kins: What is the plaintiff's?

(Before Justice Hawkins.)

A BILL OF LABCATION.—In the case of Oliver v. Harvey and

Another, Mr. MacLennan Oliver, trading as Edward Oliver and Sons, sued on a bill of exchange for £25, of which Mr. G. B. Barnes, his solicitor, was the drawer and Mr. E. M. Watson, the acceptor.—De- fendant's case was that the bill was en- titled to plaintiff under the following circumstances. Mr. Harvey went to plaintiff's office in Louthby, and asked for a bill on the acceptance. Plaintiff

then said he had a claim against Mr. Harvey for £3 on a cheque for some third person, named Sedgewick, and if Harvey

paid him the £3 and would pay £20 less, interest for the loss of the money for a week, he would lend him the £20 on the accept- ance (now sued on), and return Sedgewick's cheque when the money was paid. There- fore, in reality, the actual sum passing would only be £7 10s.—Mr. Justice Haw- kins: What is the plaintiff's?

(Before Justice Hawkins.)

A BILL OF LABCATION.—In the case of Oliver v. Harvey and

Another, Mr. MacLennan Oliver, trading as Edward Oliver and Sons, sued on a bill of exchange for £25, of which Mr. G. B. Barnes, his solicitor, was the drawer and Mr. E. M. Watson, the acceptor.—De- fendant's case was that the bill was en- titled to plaintiff under the following circumstances. Mr. Harvey went to plaintiff's office in Louthby, and asked for a bill on the acceptance. Plaintiff

then said he had a claim against Mr. Harvey for £3 on a cheque for some third person, named Sedgewick, and if Harvey

paid him the £3 and would pay £20 less, interest for the loss of the money for a week, he would lend him the £20 on the accept- ance (now sued on), and return Sedgewick's cheque when the money was paid. There- fore, in reality, the actual sum passing would only be £7 10s.—Mr. Justice Haw- kins: What is the plaintiff's?

(Before Justice Hawkins.)

A BILL OF LABCATION.—In the case of Oliver v. Harvey and

Another, Mr. MacLennan Oliver, trading as Edward Oliver and Sons, sued on a bill of exchange for £25, of which Mr. G. B. Barnes, his solicitor, was the drawer and Mr. E. M. Watson, the acceptor.—De- fendant's case was that the bill was en- titled to plaintiff under the following circumstances. Mr. Harvey went to plaintiff's office in Louthby, and asked for a bill on the acceptance. Plaintiff

then said he had a claim against Mr. Harvey for £3 on a cheque for some third person, named Sedgewick, and if Harvey

paid him the £3 and would pay £20 less, interest for the loss of the money for a week, he would lend him the £20 on the accept- ance (now sued on), and return Sedgewick's cheque when the money was paid. There- fore, in reality, the actual sum passing would only be £7 10s.—Mr. Justice Haw- kins: What is the plaintiff's?

(Before Justice Hawkins.)

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Another, Mr. MacLennan Oliver, trading as Edward Oliver and Sons, sued on a bill of exchange for £25, of which Mr. G. B. Barnes, his solicitor, was the drawer and Mr. E. M. Watson, the acceptor.—De- fendant's case was that the bill was en- titled to plaintiff under the following circumstances. Mr. Harvey went to plaintiff's office in Louthby, and asked for a bill on the acceptance. Plaintiff

then said he had a claim against Mr. Harvey for £3 on a cheque for some third person, named Sedgewick, and if Harvey

paid him the £3 and would pay £20 less, interest for the loss of the money for a week, he would lend him the £20 on the accept- ance (now sued on), and return Sedgewick's cheque when the money was paid. There- fore, in reality, the actual sum passing would only be £7 10s.—Mr. Justice Haw- kins: What is the plaintiff's?

(Before Justice Hawkins.)

A BILL OF LABCATION.—In the case of Oliver v. Harvey and

Another, Mr. MacLennan Oliver, trading as Edward Oliver and Sons, sued on a bill of exchange for £25, of which Mr. G. B. Barnes, his solicitor, was the drawer and Mr. E. M. Watson, the acceptor.—De- fendant's case was that the bill was en- titled to plaintiff under the following circumstances. Mr. Harvey went to plaintiff's office in Louthby, and asked for a bill on the acceptance. Plaintiff

then said he had a claim against Mr. Harvey for £3 on a cheque for some third person, named Sedgewick, and if Harvey

paid him the £3 and would pay £20 less, interest for the loss of the money for a week, he would lend him the £20 on the accept- ance (now sued on), and return Sedgewick's cheque when the money was paid. There- fore, in reality, the actual sum passing would only be £7 10s.—Mr. Justice Haw- kins: What is the plaintiff's?

(Before Justice Hawkins.)

A BILL OF LABCATION.—In the case of Oliver v. Harvey and

Another, Mr. MacLennan Oliver, trading as Edward Oliver and Sons, sued on a bill of exchange for £25, of which Mr. G. B. Barnes, his solicitor, was the drawer and Mr. E. M. Watson, the acceptor.—De- fendant's case was that the bill was en- titled to plaintiff under the following circumstances. Mr. Harvey went to plaintiff's office in Louthby, and asked for a bill on the acceptance. Plaintiff

then said he had a claim against Mr. Harvey for £3 on a cheque for some third person, named Sedgewick, and if Harvey

paid him the £3 and would pay £20 less, interest for the loss of the money for a week, he would lend him the £20 on the accept- ance (now sued on), and return Sedgewick's cheque when the money was paid. There- fore, in reality, the actual sum passing would only be £7 10s.—Mr. Justice Haw- kins: What is the plaintiff's?

(Before Justice Hawkins.)

A BILL OF LABCATION.—In the case of Oliver v. Harvey and

Another, Mr. MacLennan Oliver, trading as Edward Oliver and Sons, sued on a bill of exchange for £25, of which Mr. G. B. Barnes, his solicitor, was the drawer and Mr. E. M. Watson, the acceptor.—De- fendant's case was that the bill was en- titled to plaintiff under the following circumstances. Mr. Harvey went to plaintiff's office in Louthby, and asked for a bill on the acceptance. Plaintiff

then said he had a claim against Mr. Harvey for £3 on a cheque for some third person, named Sedgewick, and if Harvey

paid him the £3 and would pay £20 less, interest for the loss of the money for a week, he would lend him the £20 on the accept- ance (now sued on), and return Sedgewick's cheque when the money was paid. There- fore, in reality, the actual sum passing would only be £7 10s.—Mr. Justice Haw- kins: What is the plaintiff's?

(Before Justice Hawkins.)

A BILL OF LABCATION.—In the case of Oliver v. Harvey and

Another, Mr. MacLennan Oliver, trading as Edward Oliver and Sons, sued on a bill of exchange for £25, of which Mr. G. B. Barnes, his solicitor, was the drawer and Mr. E. M. Watson, the acceptor.—De- fendant's case was that the bill was en- titled to plaintiff under the following circumstances. Mr. Harvey went to plaintiff's office in Louthby, and asked for a bill on the acceptance. Plaintiff

then said he had a claim against Mr. Harvey for £3 on a cheque for some third person, named Sedgewick, and if Harvey

paid him the £3 and would pay £20 less, interest for the loss of the money for a week, he would lend him the £20 on the accept- ance (now sued on), and return Sedgewick's cheque when the money was paid. There- fore, in reality, the actual sum passing would only be £7 10s.—Mr. Justice Haw- kins: What is the plaintiff's?

(Before Justice Hawkins.)

A BILL OF LABCATION.—In the case of Oliver v. Harvey and

Another, Mr. MacLennan Oliver, trading as Edward Oliver and Sons, sued on a bill of exchange for £25, of which Mr. G. B. Barnes, his solicitor, was the drawer and Mr. E. M. Watson, the acceptor.—De- fendant's case was that the bill was en- titled to plaintiff under the following circumstances. Mr. Harvey went to plaintiff's office in Louthby, and asked for a bill on the acceptance. Plaintiff

then said he had a claim against Mr. Harvey for £3 on a cheque for some third person, named Sedgewick, and if Harvey

paid him the £3 and would pay £20 less, interest for the loss of the money for a week, he would lend him the £20 on the accept- ance (now sued on), and return Sedgewick's cheque when the money was paid. There- fore, in reality, the actual sum passing would only be £7 10s.—Mr. Justice Haw- kins: What is the plaintiff's?

(Before Justice Hawkins.)

A BILL OF LABCATION.—In the case of Oliver v. Harvey and

Another, Mr. MacLennan Oliver, trading as Edward Oliver and Sons, sued on a bill of exchange for £25, of which Mr. G. B. Barnes, his solicitor, was the drawer and Mr. E. M. Watson, the acceptor.—De- fendant's case was that the bill was en- titled to plaintiff under the following circumstances. Mr. Harvey went to plaintiff's office in Louthby, and asked for a bill on the acceptance. Plaintiff

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paid him the £3 and would pay £20 less, interest for the loss of the money for a week, he would lend him the £20 on the accept- ance (now sued on), and return Sedgewick's cheque when the money was paid. There- fore, in reality, the actual sum passing would only be £7 10s.—Mr. Justice Haw- kins: What is the plaintiff's?

(Before Justice Hawkins.)

A BILL OF LABCATION.—In the case of Oliver v. Harvey and

Another, Mr. MacLennan Oliver, trading as Edward Oliver and Sons, sued on a bill of exchange for £25, of which Mr. G. B. Barnes, his solicitor, was the drawer and Mr. E. M. Watson, the acceptor.—De- fendant's case was that the bill was en- titled to plaintiff under the following circumstances. Mr. Harvey went to plaintiff's office in Louthby, and asked for a bill on the acceptance. Plaintiff

then said he had a claim against Mr. Harvey for £3 on a cheque for some third person, named Sedgewick, and if Harvey

paid him the £3 and would pay £20 less, interest for the loss of the money for a week, he would lend him the £20 on the accept- ance (now sued on), and return Sedgewick's cheque when the money was paid. There- fore, in reality, the actual sum passing would only be £7 10s.—Mr. Justice Haw- kins: What is the plaintiff's?

(Before Justice Hawkins.)

A BILL OF LABCATION.—In the case of Oliver v. Harvey and

Another, Mr. MacLennan Oliver, trading as Edward Oliver and Sons, sued on a bill of exchange for £25, of which Mr. G. B. Barnes, his solicitor, was the drawer and Mr. E. M. Watson, the acceptor.—De- fendant's case was that the bill was en- titled to plaintiff under the following circumstances. Mr. Harvey went to plaintiff's office in Louthby, and asked for a bill on the acceptance. Plaintiff

then said he had a claim against Mr. Harvey for £3 on a cheque for some third person, named Sedgewick, and if Harvey

paid him the £3 and would pay £20 less, interest for the loss of the money for a week, he would lend him the £20 on the accept- ance (now sued on), and return Sedgewick's cheque when the money was paid. There- fore, in reality, the actual sum passing would only be £7 10s.—Mr. Justice Haw- kins: What is the plaintiff's?

(Before Justice Hawkins.)

A BILL OF LABCATION.—In the case of Oliver v. Harvey and







## COINER'S WORKSHOP CLOSED.

Charles Wheeler, 64, painter, and John Sullivan, 26, baker, were convicted at the Criminal Court of having been found in possession of implements for the manufacture of counterfeit coin.—The police raided a room occupied by prisoners in Oakley-st., Lambeth, and seized a number of moulds. It was stated that both prisoners were on 'ticket-of-leave', and had been several times in penal servitude, Wheeler no fewer than 5 times.—The Common Sergeant said he found the two men had spent 42 years in goal, and he thought it was a case which aptly illustrated the inexpediency of sending the bill before Parliament to send prisoners to give evidence. What would his position have been in the witness-box? He (the Common Sergeant) was satisfied that the bill would lead to great difficulties of administration in those courts. He then sentenced Wheeler to 5 years' penal servitude and Sullivan to 18 months' hard labour.

## BOOKMAKERS COMMITTED.

At Shelburne Sessions, held at Staines, Richard S. Fry, Dissolved, Ealing; John Edge, York House, Riverscourt, Strand; and Charles Hibbert, of Nottingham, bookmakers, were summoned at the instance of Sir Edward Bradford, Chief Commissioner of Police, for using the enclosures and grand stand at Kempston Park on Easter Monday for the purpose of betting. Chief-insp. Pitman was present on behalf of the police, and Mr. C. Mathews, instructed by Mr. A. Chees, solicitor to Kempston Park Racecourse Co., represented defendants, all of whom were present in court. At the outset Mr. Mathews applied for another adjournment until after the decision in the higher Courts of the pending case, Powell v. the Kempston Park Co. The magistrates, however, decided to hear the cases, and in the end committed defendants for trial at the next Middlesex Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed.

By permission of Col. Viscount Falmouth, the band of the Coldstream Guards will play in the Green Park this evening between 6 and 8 o'clock.

## SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The first 10 lines, average in words, cost one line and 7 words. SITUATIONS, Articles Lost and Found, Apartments, 3 lines or under, 2s. per line after, 8s. TRADES, to be Let or Sold, Articles less than 3 lines, 2s. per line after, 10s. MISCELLANEOUS, Professional, &c., 3 lines or under, 3s. per line after, 10s. PUBLIC, Matrimonial, Legal Notices, &c., 3 lines or under, 2s. per line after, 1s. MESSAGES, 3 lines or under, 5s. per line after, 1s.   
\* Above rates apply to Advertisements closely set, and in the Ordinary Position. Complete Scale sent on application.

All communications relating to Advertisements must be addressed to THE MANAGER.

“THE PEOPLE” ADVERTISEMENT OFFICES, ARUNDEL-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

## PERSONAL.

If this should catch the eye of JAMES ELLIOTT or his brother WILLIAM, will he write to his sister, Mrs. MILLIS, at once?

DEAREST RAY, I love you still. Shall always write to you, but not every Wednesday night, 8 to 9.5.—FRANK.

WILL HUMBY THOMAS CHAPMAN Dispenser, late of Brixton, communicate with E. W. CLARKE, Post Office, south-end-on-Sea.

CHARLIE B.

EVERYTHING can be settled whatever it is. Write or wire to me. Your wife joins me in this—Yours, DAD.

## HENRY WELLER.

FORMERLY of Alabert-terrace, Clapham, after-war of Miss Finchley, please communicate with A. DONALDSON, Solicitor, 37, Bedford-row, W.C.

## WILLIAM DENNIS AND LISTER.

S. who wrote from Newhaven, in America, 14 years ago. If he or she will communicate with E. M. REYNOLDS, 6, Chancery-lane, Paddington, will hear of something to his or her advantage.

## 500 REWARD.

VAN HORSEY.

WHEREAS VAN containing one Headless of the Royal Navy, was found in the River Thames, and belonging to JOHN SMITH and SON, Limited, was stolen from outside the London Hospital at 4.5 p.m. on Saturday, the 1st instant, the van beingwards recovered.

The above van will be paid to anyone giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the van, and to the conviction of the thief or thieves, recover of recovered.

Given to JOHN SMITH and SON, Limited, 6, Bouverie-street, Mississ., E.C. and MILLER, 2, Chancery-lane, Paddington, W.C. Given to the Admiralty Recruiting Dept., E.C. given to the Admiralty.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION (PARIS, 1897).

TO THE NEXT OF KIN if any and all other persons in general having or claiming to have an interest in the estate of JOHN SMITH and SON, Limited, 6, Bouverie-street, Mississ., E.C. given to the Admiralty, the Royal Navy, and the Admiralty Recruiting Dept., E.C. given to the Admiralty.

Given to the Admiralty Recruiting Dept., E.C. given to the Admiralty.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION (PARIS, 1897).

TO THE next of kin and all others having any interest in the personal estate of ELLEN DODD of Bank Top, Buxton, Derbyshire, who died at 17, Arundel-st., Strand, on the 1st day of December, 1896.

No notice is given to you that a Citation has issued under Seal of the Principal Probate Registry, Buxton, Derbyshire, dated 1st January, 1897, to the next of kin and all others having any interest in the personal estate of the said George T. Cox or other person, deceased, to appear before the Principal Probate Registry, Buxton, on the 1st day of January, 1898, to give account of his or her estate, and to the administration of the same, and to the conviction of the thief or thieves, recover of recovered.

Given to the Admiralty Recruiting Dept., E.C. given to the Admiralty.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION (PARIS, 1897).

TO the next of kin and all others having any interest in the personal estate of the said JOHN SMITH and SON, Limited, 6, Bouverie-street, Mississ., E.C. given to the Admiralty, the Royal Navy, and the Admiralty Recruiting Dept., E.C. given to the Admiralty.

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